

WEATHER FORECAST.
Partly cloudy and warmer to-day; to-
morrow partly cloudy.
Highest temperature yesterday, 40; lowest, 21.
Detailed weather reports on last page.

VOL. LXXXVI.—NO. 99.

NEW YORK, SUNDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1918.—Copyright, 1918, by the Sun Printing and Publishing Association.

64 PAGES.

IT SHINES FOR ALL

PRICE FIVE CENTS

GERMAN SPIES PLOTTED TO GET AIRSHIP PLANTS

Negotiated for Wright and
Curtiss Factories to
Shut Out Allies.

DR. HALE IS MENTIONED

Senator Hitchcock and Dr.
Aked Named in Move to
Keep Munitions Here.

ONE PLOT COST \$2,400,000

\$900,000 Option on Ameri-
can Press Association to
Send Out Tonton News.

Special Dispatch to The Sun.
WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—The frantic efforts of the paid agents of the Berlin Government to overcome the sympathetic attitude of the American public toward the allied cause and create pro-German sentiment here were further revealed to-day by A. Bruce Bielaski, chief of the investigations bureau of the Department of Justice, before the Senate committee conducting the inquiry. The names of more widely known men, some of them in public life, were dragged before the committee to-day.

The ramifications of the German propaganda plans were laid bare. They led into every conceivable quarter of the United States and to neutral countries as well. Holland and Spain both were named in the testimony, the former as a place where German made news could have a neutral source and the latter as the purchaser in the United States of munitions produced in plants acquired by the Germans to prevent their products from continuing to be supplied to the Allies.

Embargo Plans Laid Bare.

The organization of the embargo conference, which was to have been held in midwinter, was laid bare with a view to stirring up American sentiment against the production of munitions and their exportation to the United States, was one of the most important of the German moves. The direction of the whole scheme was the concern of the German Ambassador, Dr. H. A. Albert, and Ambassador von Bernstorff was disclosed in a long letter from Carl Reuswitz, German Consul at Chicago, to Dr. Albert, but evidently intended also for the attention of Count von Bernstorff. The Consul asserted that Senator Hitchcock (Neb.), since elevated by the death of Senator Stone (Mo.) to the important post of chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, was considered by the plotters as a main reliance in the promotion of the embargo. In this connection the letter stated that efforts were being made to ascertain the "part American army officers were playing in the production of munitions and arms for our enemies," with the intention of laying this matter before the embargo conference when it met in Chicago.

Plans for a Mass Meeting.

"Everything else concerning the proposed embargo conference you will find in the enclosed copy of the report to the Ambassador," the letter stated. "A change has, however, come up, as the mass meeting will have to be postponed on account of there being insufficient time for the necessary preparation. It will probably be held here in about two weeks. Among others the following have agreed to cooperate: Senator Hitchcock, Congressman Buchanan, William Bayard Hale of New York and the well known pulpist orator Dr. Aked (born an Englishman) from San Francisco."

"Hitchcock seemed to be very strong for the plan. He told our representative at a conference in Omaha: If this matter is organized in the right way you will sweep the United States." The relations which the Germans were attempting to effect with Senator Hitchcock were public in character, as were also those with Representative Buchanan who has since been defeated for Congress.

Secret Work of Tonton Agents.

But the Reuswitz letter next turned to the secret manifestations of the activity of the German agents and said: "For your confidential information I would further inform you that the leadership of the movement in this line is in the hands of two gentlemen in Detroit and one in Chicago. They are firmly resolved to work toward the end that the German community, which of course will be with us without further urging, shall, above all things, remain in the background, and that the movement to all outward appearances shall have a purely American character. I have known both gentlemen very well for a long time and know that personal interest does not count with them; the results of the purposes of the inner organization to which we attribute particular importance we have assured ourselves of the cooperation of the local Democratic boss, Roger C. Sullivan, and McDonald, the latter of the Chicago American. Sullivan was formerly a member of the German community."

Continued on Eighth Page.

Occupation of Berlin Is Feared by Germans

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.
Copyright, 1918; all rights reserved.

LONDON, Dec. 7.—Germany's nightmare, the occupation of Berlin by troops of the Allies, is discussed as an early possibility by the Berlin newspapers.

An extraordinary council has been summoned at Berlin, says a despatch from Amsterdam, to discuss the possibility of such occupation because of Germany's inability to carry out the conditions of the armistice.

SUFFS, SOLDIERS AND POLICE MIX

Pickets Criticise Wilson for
Preaching Democracy and
Denying It to Women.

BARRAGE OF MISSILES

Crowd Seizes Banner During
Continuous Skirmishing Op-
posite the White House.

Special Dispatch to The Sun.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—After a long period of quiet and the frustration of their plans to annoy members of the United States Senate suffrage pickets sallied out of their headquarters late this afternoon and with the aid of a hundred or more soldiers and sailors put on an impromptu riot. The latest lament of the pickets, portrayed on the series of banners brought to them in relays from their headquarters, is that the President has gone abroad to preach democracy and they cannot see that there is democracy here at all. Up until to-day even the suffrage pickets had been disposed to give the President credit for doing all he could for their cause even if he was a belated convert to it. Their banners to-day indicated, however, that there was a disposition to hold him accountable for failing to switch the one vote necessary to put the Susan B. Anthony amendment through the Senate. This was the slogan:

"Wilson has sailed away to aid democracy in Europe while he with his party is responsible for denying democracy to 20,000,000 citizens in America. An autocracy is a poor champion of liberty abroad."

The pickets first appeared with three women carrying the banner, another mounted on a soap box ready to hurling the missiles and three others just standing around to furnish atmosphere or protect the banner bearers. Unfortunately for the speaker her audience was composed almost entirely of soldiers and policemen. The police, who have a long record of being instrumental in arresting the members of the National Woman's party, this time acted as their allies and tried to keep the military audience in the proper respectful attitude. It did little good, however, the soldiers pressing close around the speaker and the three others just standing around to furnish atmosphere or protect the banner bearers. Tiring of this the soldiers set up an accurate barrage fire with bits of bricks and stones and the women succeeded in carrying away the first banner without any casualties to the women. Meanwhile a continual skirmish with the police was going on, with the police coming off second best even after the demonstration.

Shortly before midnight fatigue and

ended the demonstration.

Continued on Eighth Page.

Continued on Eighth Page.

Continued on Eighth Page.

Continued on Eighth Page.

Continued on Eighth Page.

Continued on Eighth Page.

Continued on Eighth Page.

Continued on Eighth Page.

Continued on Eighth Page.

Continued on Eighth Page.

Continued on Eighth Page.

Continued on Eighth Page.

Continued on Eighth Page.

Continued on Eighth Page.

Continued on Eighth Page.

Continued on Eighth Page.

Continued on Eighth Page.

Continued on Eighth Page.

Continued on Eighth Page.

Continued on Eighth Page.

Continued on Eighth Page.

Continued on Eighth Page.

Continued on Eighth Page.

Continued on Eighth Page.

Continued on Eighth Page.

Continued on Eighth Page.

Continued on Eighth Page.

Continued on Eighth Page.

Continued on Eighth Page.

Continued on Eighth Page.

Continued on Eighth Page.

RHINE REACHED BY ALLIED ARMY OF OCCUPATION

British Enter Cologne and
Americans Are Drawing
Near Coblenz.

TO ARRIVE THERE TO-DAY

Five U. S. Officers Reported
to Have Reached City
Thursday.

LONDON, Dec. 7.—The Allied Army of Occupation has reached the Rhine.

British troops, consisting of English Lancers and motor cars, have entered Cologne, one of the three bridgeheads along the Rhine to be occupied by the allied forces.

The American troops, which will garrison the bridgehead at Coblenz, are approximately twenty miles from that place and marching rapidly. The advance body of the force may reach Coblenz on Sunday, but a despatch from Amsterdam, quoting the Cologne Gazette, says that five American officers arrived at Coblenz on Thursday and conferred with the local German commander, the Burgomaster and the railway authorities. The same newspaper says that the last of the German troops were to leave Coblenz to-day.

The bridgehead at Mainz will be occupied by the French troops. Some reports say that the French already have reached that place, but the main body has not arrived there.

Field Marshal Haig in his official report to-night of the movement of the British army says:

Cologne was entered last night by our advanced troops. The British War Office issued a statement during the day as follows: On Friday our troops continued their advance. By evening they had reached the general line of Rheinfelden, Weiler, west of Biehlheim and Weidenhagen, approximately twelve miles west of Cologne.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—Gen. Pershing's report for Friday on the advance of the American Army of Occupation into Germany follows:

The Third American Army, advancing along the entire army front to-day, reached the general line of Ludendorff - Döweller - Laubach - Dreieich-Todendorf-Ndr Worresbach.

LUDENDORFF COULD
NOT SEE U. S. POWER

Crown Prince's Warning in
March Went Unheeded.

COBLENZ, Dec. 7.—With reference to the interview with Frederick William, the former Crown Prince, obtained by the Associated Press, the Berlin papers say that in a letter to a friend last March he declared that he had witnessed with great anxiety how Ludendorff undervalued the power of the United States. The then Crown Prince, however, the papers continue, was without influence. He several times attempted to get a conference on important matters, but was prevented by Ludendorff.

It was no secret in higher Berlin circles, the papers add, that there was a conflict between the Emperor and the Crown Prince.

By the Associated Press.

MUNICH, Dec. 3 (delayed).—The interview with Frederick William, the former German Crown Prince, was published here in part to-day and has drawn out displays of anger from the local press.

If the former Crown Prince really made such statements he has done his reputation a bad service," says the *Neueste Nachrichten*. "His belated excuses and attempts to clear himself make such a disgusting impression that no one will need to grieve over his flight to Holland."

The Augsburg Evening Gazette, commenting on the conviction expressed by the ex-Crown Prince that President Wilson would be able to bring about a peace of justice for Germany, remarks that it fears Frederick William is badly misled.

U. S. MAN BERLIN LABOR HEAD.

3,000 of the 24,000 Idle Men Re-
later Daily With Dr. Grack.

LONDON, Dec. 7.—Dr. James Grack an American who has lived for a long time in Germany, is head of the department in Berlin which is finding work for idle men, according to a Berlin despatch to the *Express*. Three thousand applicants for work register daily with him, it is said. About 24,000 men are unemployed there.

More than a quarter of the Berlin troops have returned from the front and it is estimated that 70,000 will be idle when demobilization is completed.

Jews in Poland Tortured.

German Women Appeal to Wilson
to Stop Massacres.

AMSTERDAM, Dec. 7.—The Jewish Women's Council of Frankfurt, Germany, which represents 45,000 German Jewish women, has sent a wireless telegram to President Wilson appealing to him to intervene in Poland in behalf of the Jews.

The telegram says that horrible massacres have occurred at many places in Poland, especially Lemberg, and that the Jews in Poland are undergoing medieval tortures for the sake of their faith.

U. S. SAVED LIBERTY, SAYS LLOYD GEORGE; WILSON AND PEACE SHIP IN SEVERE STORM; LIEBKNECHT'S RED COUNTER REVOLT FAILS

EBERT IS VICTOR OVER RADICALS

Hailed as President of German
Republic by Soldiers
and Sailors.

RIOTS OCCUR IN BERLIN

Sixteen Persons Reported
Killed and Fifteen Wounded
During Demonstration.

COBLENZ, Dec. 7.—Although accounts from Germany still are much confused, the great counter revolution of the radicals, led by Dr. Karl Liebknecht, which was scheduled for last night, resulted only in some disorder in Berlin, rather serious in spots, and apparently in the complete triumph of the Socialist government.

The "German republic and her first President, Comrade Ebert," were hailed by an organized demonstration of soldiers and sailors at Berlin. The Wolff Bureau, the semi-official news agency, thus describes the incident:

"On Friday evening soldiers and sailors armed with rifles demonstrated before the Chancellor's palace. Their leaders spoke as follows: 'Germany stands on the brink of a catastrophe. We demand that a national assembly be summoned on December 20. The executive council must no longer be able to put pressure on the Government. Long live the German Republic and her first President, Comrade Ebert.'"

Ebert Councils' Patience.

Chancellor Ebert replied that the administration must remain in the hands of the Government. He counseled patience until the congress of the Workers' and Soldiers' Councils had decided regarding the convocation of a national assembly.

A sailor from Kiel spoke up: 'I will put a straight question, whether Comrade Ebert will agree to our selection of him as president of the German Republic.'"

The Chancellor replied: 'Not without consulting with the Government.' The soldiers and sailors then marched away.

Great excitement was caused among the Spartacists and Radical group when the executive committee of the Soldiers' and Workers' Council was arrested. The soldiers and sailors then marched away.

News of the German capital said that soldiers on leave and deserters were holding a meeting to protest at not being represented on the Soldiers' Council when they heard the announcement that the Executive Committee of the Berlin Soldiers' and Workers' Council had been arrested.

The meeting organized a demonstration, which was broken up by soldiers with machine guns.

LONDON, Dec. 7.—The Berlin Government has revoked its decision to disarm the troops returning to Berlin, according to a Central News despatch from Amsterdam.

HUGE GRAFT SEEN IN
NEW BAVARIAN RULE

Workers' and Soldiers'
Councils Squander Big Sums.

By the Associated Press.
MUNICH, Dec. 6 (delayed).—A huge graft being shown by the German, especially the Bavarian, press over the financial stability and even the honesty of many of the hun-

Continued on Second Page.

Want to Smoke on Us
Till They Start Back

"WE have old Bill run down at last and you've heard him whine. How long it may be before we are started back to God's country and God's people we don't know, but until we do we would like a continuance of your dandy gifts." This is part of what Sergeant G. L. W. Bair of Company D, 318th Engineers (Sappers), wrote to a *SUN* Tobacco Fund donor on that fateful November 11.

Read on page 1, Section 4, the plans under way by good friends of the smoke fund to boost the holiday drive this week. YOU can help them to success by doing your part.

WARNING! THE *SUN* TOBACCO FUND has no connection with any other fund, organization or publication. It employs no agents or solicitors.

Press Praises U. S. in Britain Day Comment

LONDON, Dec. 7.—The London newspapers refer in appreciative terms to the celebration of Britain Day in the United States. "We in this country," says the *Morning Post*, "most cordially appreciate the honor, as we appreciate the chivalry and courtesy with which the Americans have fought and worked alongside of us on sea and land. Nor shall we ever forget how weary we were of the long drawn and mortal conflict, the fresh vigor of America came to our aid."

AUSTRIANS LOST THIRD IN WEIGHT

Dr. Pirquet Says Poor Food
Reduced the Average Man
From 170 to 120 Pounds.

THE WEALTHY SUFFERED

Former Johns Hopkins Lec-
turer Worked Out System
Too Late for Results.

By the Associated Press.

VIENNA, Dec. 3 (delayed).—The birth rate of the former empire of Austria-Hungary fell 50 per cent. during the war. Dr. Clemens von Pirquet, a specialist on diseases of children, said to-day in discussing results of the war from the standpoint of food. Dr. von Pirquet formerly was a lecturer at Johns Hopkins University in the United States and is head of the Government institute for children in Vienna.

"The poor quality of the food," he added, "cut the total weight of the population one-third. It is common to find that the weight of an average man has been reduced from 170 to 120 pounds. It is doubtful if such a person will ever fully recover again."

Could Not Get Nourishing Food.

"The food of the wealthy classes was not nourishing. The quantity was sufficient, but it was lacking in quality. The mistake of the entire world has been to waste food by misunderstanding the value. For instance, it was a mistake to feed flour to horses and cattle because four-fifths of its value was lost."

"I had worked out a system, which I attempted to introduce here and in Germany, but I was too late to get practical results. Taking milk as the standard or one day four has a food value of five, which is the same as meat. Bread has a value of 1.5, fresh meat 2.5 and cabbage and vegetables only four-tenths. By applying this food system in the hospitals under my charge we are able to feed children at a cost of 30 cents a day despite war prices."

"The child population has been affected is shown by the fact that out of 44,000 poor boys and girls under 8 years of age applying to the clinics in Vienna who lost an average of ten pounds in weight, there were only 4,500 who were suffering from malnutrition."

Food Rations Inadequate.

"The rations provided by the food cards permit the population to get but one-third of the necessary nutrition. Therefore it has been necessary to buy secretly. This has been impossible for the middle class and those with fixed incomes. Only the rich have been able to buy, and they spent virtually their entire income on food. Workmen in some munition factories also have been able to buy extra food."

"During the war all diseases have increased, especially the lung diseases, which resemble a plague. The peculiarity of the epidemic of grip in Vienna has been that it has carried off young persons between 20 and 30 years of age, especially young women about to become mothers, or those with small children."

SEES NO HOPE FOR RUSSIA.

Dutch Minister to Petrograd Says
Bolshevism Is Ruin.

AMSTERDAM, Dec. 7.—The Dutch Minister at Petrograd, who arrived in Holland by way of Germany, spoke freely on his arrival of the conditions brought about by Bolshevism in Russia and appealed to the workers of all nations against Bolshevist tendencies.

The Minister characterized Bolshevism as "the end of civilization." Translated into practice, he said, the Bolshevik principles are "high wages for no work, the taking of others' property without punishment and no taxation." The Russian workmen, he added, were far worse off than ever before.

"The state of unemployment in Petrograd is terrible," the Minister said. "The situation is one of utter exhaustion. The people do not know how they will exist from day to day. I never dream of such corruption and tyranny and the absence of all semblance of freedom."

"The future to me seems hopeless. One thing is certain and that is if she is left as she is now Russia will be ruined completely and utterly."

LARGER ESCORT FOR PRESIDENT

More War Vessels Will Join
Fleet Guarding the George
Washington.

DUE AT AZORES TO-DAY

No Formal Conferences With
Advisers—Executive En-
joying the Voyage.

By Wireless to the Associated Press.

ON BOARD U. S. S. GEORGE WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—President Wilson's ship to-day is running through a severe wind and rain storm. It is maintaining its fixed speed, however, and is due to pass around the Azores on Sunday.

After reaching the Azores the Presidential liner will pick up more units of the naval escort.

Mr. Wilson slept until a late hour this morning. There were no conferences with his advisers.

President's Health Improves.

By Wireless to the Associated Press.
ON BOARD U. S. S. GEORGE WASHINGTON, Dec. 6 (10 P. M.).—President Wilson's third day at sea found him much improved in health. His cold is yielding to treatment and his voice is rested and much stronger.

Having cleared the work which had accumulated at his desk, the President enjoyed a day of recreation and exercise. His ship ran into somewhat better weather this morning after a night of very heavy weather. This afternoon he promenade along the decks and joined a party at the rail watching the Pennsylvania, the flagship of Admiral Mayo's squadron, rise and fall on the heavy swells.

The sea was bright with warm sunlight. Mr. Wilson engaged in conversation on timely topics, exchanging stories and experiences with those on board.

The party included officers in the lower grades whose stories of experiences in the submarine zone are tremendously interesting.

No Formal Conferences Held.

When it was learned that a film starring a famous comedian was to be shown during the evening on board, the President announced that he intended to be present, evidently anticipating the entertainment with pleasure.

While Mr. Wilson was on deck he earnestly conferred with Jules J. Jusserand, the French Ambassador to the United States, and Count de Celler, the Italian Ambassador at Washington, and had a short conversation with Secretary of State Robert Lansing and Henry White, colleagues of the President on the peace commission. No formal conferences have been held so far, and it seems apparent that plans for the peace negotiations have been well laid out.

Mr. Wilson has been solicitous of the comfort of those accompanying him and is personally seeing that all orders are carried out. He reads every wireless message received and peruses the ship news with much interest. Before leaving the George Washington he intends to inspect the ship from stem to stern and meet the officers and crew.

BARUCH AND DAVISON MAY GO.

Asked by Wilson to Be Ready for
Peace Conference Work.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—Bernard Baruch, chairman of the War Industries Board, and Henry P. Davison, chairman of the American Red Cross War Council, have been asked by President Wilson to hold themselves in readiness to respond to a call for their services with the peace delegation in Europe.

Mr. Baruch's advice on problems of distribution of raw materials may be wanted, and it is understood that Mr. Davison's experience is counted upon to aid in dealing with questions of feeding and rehabilitating destitute European populations.

It was indicated at the White House to-day that the President's request that the two war workers be ready to join him was made before he sailed. Mr. Baruch has resigned as chairman of the War Industries Board, but it is understood that will not prevent him from answering a call.

SAYS U. S. FAILS IN RUSSIA.

Cpl. Lebedeff Files Protest With
Senate Committee.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—Cpl. L. M. Lebedeff, Russian Minister of at Petrograd, has filed a protest with the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

Lebedeff, who came to America with Prince Loeff, has filed with Chairman Hitchcock of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee a statement protesting that the Allied Governments, and particularly the United States, have failed to fulfill promises to supply munitions, food and clothing to the Russians who are combating the Bolsheviks.

Senator Hitchcock has brought the statement to the attention of the State Department.

Paris Pasture Institute Changes.

PARIS, Dec. 7.—Dr. Pierre Roux, director of the Pasture Institute of Paris for many years, will retire from that post, the *Journal* says. He will be succeeded by Dr. A. C. Calmette, director of the Pasture Institute of Lille.

Col. House Moves Into Peace Headquarters

PARIS, Dec. 7.—Col. E. M. House was the first of the American peace conference delegates to take possession of his quarters in the Hotel Crillon, where apartments have been reserved for the delegation. The apartments are extensive and are on the third floor of the building, fronting the Place de la Concorde, with the Foreign Office, where the sessions of the interallied conference are held, immediately across the Seine.

Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, another of the American delegates, is moving into his quarters from Versailles to-day.

SCHWAB OUT AS FLEET DIRECTOR

President in Radio Message
Accepts Resignation With
Keen Regret.

PIEZ TAKES UP HIS WORK
Head of Bethlehem Steel Com-
pany Goes Back to His
Big Industries.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—Charles M. Schwab, Director-General of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, who laid aside his own shipbuilding plans eight months ago to help build ships for the Government, received word to-night from President Wilson to-night that his resignation had been accepted.

It had been understood here for some time that Mr. Schwab was anxious to be relieved of the office so that he again could take up extensive interests he relinquished when asked to become the directing force of the country's war time shipbuilding program, although it was not known that his resignation was placed in the hands of the President before the latter's departure Wednesday for Europe.

Mr. Schwab was not in Washington to-night, but it was stated that he would retire at once and that Charles Piez, vice-president and general manager of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, would carry on the work exactly as heretofore.

President's Acceptance.

President Wilson, in accepting the Director-General's resignation, wrote in a radio message sent to the White House from the transport George Washington, with instructions that it be conveyed to Mr. Schwab:

"I accept your resignation only because you wish it and because I feel I must do so in fairness to you. You have been exceedingly generous in giving your services and they have been invaluable. I want to thank you very cordially indeed for all that you have done. I shall always remember it, as I am sure all your associates in the Government will, as a service of unusual value and distinction."

Bainbridge Colby, vice-president of the United States Shipping Board, who has been closely associated with the shipbuilding work, said to-night that Mr. Schwab had rendered service of the greatest value and had contributed precisely what was expected of him.

His War Work Done.

"Mr. Schwab's retirement has certain proprieties," Mr. Colby said, "because his work is done, and his business affairs which he cheerfully set aside last April now require his undivided attention. He leaves with the warm appreciation and cordial good wishes of all who have watched his work, that was set out to be done in bringing tonnage up to the world's requirements."

Mr. Colby said that Mr. Schwab made no changes in the organization and that it would be carried on by Mr. Piez, whom he described as his strong undertone, and a man in every way equipped to continue a branch of Government service no less important now than in war time.

As chairman of the board of directors of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation and allied efforts, Mr. Schwab saw in control of about one-third of the shipbuilding in the United States at the time he was drafted by the President. He announced that he was ready to make any sacrifice or readjustment in his business which might be necessary.

McADOO TOOLS FREE 2 WEEKS.

Salary Stops Next Monday, but He
Will Continue in Rail Job.